phpMyAdmin

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Introduction

phpMyAdmin is a very popular MySQL management software package. To use it, you'll need to install and configure Apache, PHP, and the PHP MySQL (or mysqli) extension. See ApacheMySQLPHP for instructions.

Installing From Package

Install **phpMyAdmin** from the Universe repository. See InstallingSoftware for detailed instructions on using repositories and package managers. (Note, however, that installation from a package manager often does not work).

From console:

```
sudo apt-get install phpmyadmin
```

1. If you're using Ubuntu 7.10 (Gutsy) or later select **Apache2** from the "Configuring phpmyadmin" dialog box.

To set up under Apache all you need to do is include the following line in /etc/apache2/apache2.conf.

```
Include /etc/phpmyadmin/apache.conf
```

1. If you are using Ubuntu 9.04 (Jaunty), there is no need to modify /etc/apache2/apache2.conf as the package installer already copied the file phpmyadmin.conf into /etc/apache2/conf.d directory. You can also skip the set up step and go directly to http://<hostname>/phpmyadmin and login with the user and password you set up during install.

Once phpMyAdmin is installed point your browser to http://localhost/phpmyadmin to start using it. You should be able to login using any users you've setup in MySQL. If no users have been setup, use admin with no password to login.

Should you get a 404 "Not Found" error when you point your browser to the location of phpMyAdmin (such as: http://localhost/phpmyadmin) the issue is likely caused by not checking the 'Apache 2' selection during installation. To redo the installation run the following:

```
sudo dpkg-reconfigure -plow phpmyadmin
```

Then select Apache 2 for the webserver you wish to configure.

If this does not work, then you can do the following to include the phpMyAdmin-shipped Apache configuration into Apache:

```
sudo ln -s /etc/phpmyadmin/apache.conf /etc/apache2/conf.d/phpmyadmin.conf
sudo /etc/init.d/apache2 reload
```

1. Since Ubuntu 13.10 (Saucy Salamander), Apache no longer loads configuration files from the /etc/apache2/conf.d directory. Instead, they are loaded from the /etc/apache2/conf-enabled directory. Therefore, if you need to manually include the phpMyAdmin-shipped Apache configuration file, you must run the following:

```
sudo ln -s /etc/phpmyadmin/apache.conf /etc/apache2/conf-enabled/phpmyadmin.conf
sudo /etc/init.d/apache2 reload
```

Installing from source

You may install phpmyadmin from source. This method circumvents the package manager and you will need to install updates yourself. This is not recommended for a production web server. Also, you'll need to have Subversion installed to download the source.

To install it from source, open the console and cd to the www directory using:

```
cd /var/www/
```

Then download it using svn by writing:

```
sudo svn checkout https://phpmyadmin.svn.sourceforge.net/svnroot/phpmyadmin/tags/STABLE/phpMyAdmin phpMyAdmin
```

Then cd to phpMyAdmin:

```
cd phpMyAdmin
```

Create the directory config:

```
sudo mkdir config
```

Lastly, chmod it:

```
sudo chmod o+rw config
```

Navigate to http://localhost/phpmyadmin/scripts/setup.php in your browser and follow the instructions.

Note: This guide has been tested on Ubuntu 6.06 (Dapper), Ubuntu 7.10 (Gutsy), and Ubuntu 8.04 (Hardy).

CategorySoftware

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